

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph at page 1, lines 6-8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The present invention relates to a low reflection limiter, which is to be typically used for an active phased array antenna and also relates to a transmitting/receiving module utilizing such a limiter.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 24 to page 3, line 11, with the following rewritten paragraph:

When the transmitting signal radiated into the air is reflected from an obstruction, existing [[in]] at a short distance away from the radiator 55, the radiator 55 receives the reflected signal [[in]] at a large intensity. Alternatively, radiating the signal in a certain direction may cause the radiator to receive the signal [[in]] at a large intensity due to interference with the adjacent radiator. The above-described reflection from the obstruction or the interference with the adjacent radiator may cause undesired transmitting signal parts of components (hereinafter referred to as the “undesired reflection parts or components”) to be inputted to the radiator. The undesired reflection components have various power amplitudes and phases. Such an undesired reflection component may have the power amplitude, which reaches up to 10^5 (hundred thousands) times as large as a regular receiving signal.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 15 to page 5, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

According to the above-described configuration, the switch 61 interrupts a signal path of the receiving system, when transmitting the transmitting pulse signal. As a result, the undesired reflection components due to reflection of signals from an obstruction, existing

[[in]] at a short distance away from the radiator, or interference with the adjacent radiator, are prevented from being inputted to the low-noise amplifier 56, thus providing protection of the low-noise amplifier 56. In addition, the undesired reflection components are converted into heat by means of the terminating resistor 62. It is therefore possible to prevent the undesired reflection components from being inputted to the output side of the power amplifier 53, thus providing protection of the power amplifier 53.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 17 to page 6, line 6, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In this case, the undesired reflection component passes through the four-port circulator 71 and the power amplitude of the undesired reflection component is then limited by means of the limiter diode 73. It is therefore possible to decrease the power amplitude of the undesired reflection component, which has leaked from the limiter diode 73 to the low-noise amplifier 56, thus providing protection of the low-noise amplifier 56. In addition, almost all the remaining undesired reflection components, which have not leaked from the limiter diode 73 to the low-noise amplifier 56, [[is]] are reflected by the limiter diode 73. The thus reflected undesired reflection components are supplied to the terminating resistor 72, which is connected to the second three-port circulator 71b, and then converted into heat. It is therefore possible to prevent the undesired reflection component from being inputted to the output side of the power amplifier 53, thus providing protection of the power amplifier 53.

Please replace the paragraph at page 17, lines 7-11, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In such an arrangement, the remaining undesired reflection components, which have not leaked to the side of the low-noise amplifier 17, may be divided into a power part or component A, which is reflected by the low reflection limiter 16, and a power component B, which is converted into heat by the resistor R.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 21 to page 21, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In the above-described structure or arrangement, the receiving signal is divided into two, which are outputted to the third terminal 313 and the fourth terminal 314 of the first directional coupler 31. The outputted signals pass through the ~~first~~ first and second limiter diodes D3, D4, respectively, and are then combined by the second directional coupler 32 into a combined signal. Such a combined signal is outputted from the third terminal 323 of the second directional coupler 32 and then amplified by the low-noise amplifier 17 for the receiving signal.